Date / Page/ \* التكامل \* - Definite Integral sout to Will \* Riemann sums (1) spotes \* - قواعد هامة ركب معرفتها : 0 = ax = a, + az + az + -- + an @ I a = a I x° = na 3 1,2,3,...,n = = = = Arithematic sequence  $\int_{-\infty}^{n} K = n(n+1)$ 9 a, a2, a3, ..., an entidiente Geometric  $\frac{n}{2} a^{k} = \alpha (1 - \alpha^{n})$ \*  $\sum_{i=1}^{n} K^{2} = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{n}$ 2)

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Riemann sums  $F(X) \geqslant 0 \quad \text{continous on } [a,b]$   $F(X) \geqslant 0 \quad \text{continous on } [a,b]$   $F(X) \Rightarrow 0 \quad \text{continous on } [a,b]$   $F(X) \Rightarrow 0 \quad \text{continous on } [a,b]$ 

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 $A \simeq \sum_{k=1}^{n} P(f_k) \cdot (\chi_k - \chi_{k-1}) \longrightarrow 0$ 

If  $\begin{cases} x_K - x_{K-1} = \frac{b-\alpha}{n} \\ f_K = x_K \end{cases}$  colonia claims

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% Then  $A \simeq \prod_{k=1}^{n} f(x_k) \cdot \frac{b-a}{n} \rightarrow \Im$ 

where  $x_1 - x_0 = \frac{b-a}{n}$ 

 $x_1 = \alpha + \frac{b-a}{n}$ 

 $\chi_2 = \alpha + 2 \frac{b-a}{n}$ 

 $x_{K} = a + K\left(\frac{b-a}{n}\right) \rightarrow 9$ 

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(abblication A = Lim 
$$\frac{n}{n+\infty} \frac{b-a}{n} \cdot F(a+x(b-a))$$

 $E \times . O$  Find the area bounded by  $F(x) = x^3$ x=0, y=0 and x=1 using Riemann.sums

3 23/ Solution :

$$A = \lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{n} \frac{1}{n} \cdot \left(0 + \frac{K}{n}\right)^{3}$$

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A = Lim 1 I K3

$$A = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n^n} \cdot \frac{n^2(n+1)^2}{4}$$

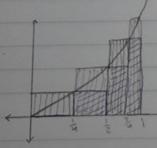
$$A = \frac{1}{u} \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^2$$

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To get the lower sums Az

$$A_2 = \frac{7}{15}$$

ماهنات من تنتاب أعلى (x) في كل مثر يحد كأمد الدالة تزايد بين فيلوبد أعلى ارتفاع عند أكبر (x). و با كثل في الأقل ,



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 $A_2 \leqslant A \leqslant A_1$ 

Page / Date / Ex. 3 To you Evaluate the area bounded by y=0 \$(x) = 3x2, x=1, x=3 and x axis using Riemann sums solution = 26